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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE Manufacturers' National Convention, which will commence its session to-morrow, at Cleveland, promises to be a large and important convocation. Probably the representation from this city will be less than from any other town of considerable manufacturing business.

THE Scranton *Republican* and the Reading *Dispatch* are discussing the point whether Gen. Geary's prominent identification with the Temperance movement will make or mar his prospect for renomination to the Governorship. Better wait a year yet, good friends! before bringing the Governorship under discussion at all.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Mrs. Hannah Roone and her four children, the eldest aged thirteen, were found in their room, at No. 29 Amity street, New York, on Sunday, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which had been administered by Mrs. Roone herself on account of her distressing poverty. They were taken to the Bellvue Hospital, and the physicians despaired of saving their lives.

—Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to the projected outbreak among the negroes in January, that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning all combinations for such a purpose that their intentions are known, and they cannot succeed; and if the black race believes the lands will be distributed among them they are greatly deceived.

—Severe distress among the whites and negroes of the South, especially the latter, is anticipated during the winter. The freedmen are being discharged in large numbers by their employers, on account of a scarcity of food and means, and starvation, in many instances, is actually at the doors of both whites and blacks.

—Walker Edmunds, a young merchant, while riding on Pigeon Roost road, near Memphis, on Saturday evening, was met by two negroes, with muskets, one leveled a musket and without a word fired, shooting Edmunds in the forehead, inflicting a fatal wound. No arrests. It is supposed their intention was him for another, as no attempt was made to rob him.

—Hurtzman & Son's piano factory, on Staats street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with a large number of pianos and material. Loss in stock $22,000; insured for $10,000. The building was owned by P. Staats, and was valued at $12,000; insured for $5,000. Forty-five workmen were thrown out of employment.

—There is little doubt but that the Senate will restore Mr. Stanton to the position of Secretary of War, but it is understood that Mr. Stanton asks only a vindication of the law, and does not desire to resume the office.

—Secretary Seward will soon furnish additional Alabama claim correspondence, and take no further steps in the matter until he has an expression from Congress on the subject.

—The friends of the administration are urging the removal of General Pope and substituting Meade, owing to the former's removal of Judge Hall.

—An unknown man was found murdered on Sunday, near Higgin's plantation, twelve miles below Memphis. He is supposed to have been a flat boat man.

—A. L. Dunnell's wrapping paper mill, between South Orange and Milbury, Delaware, was destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week. Loss, $50,000.

—Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, professor of chemistry in the University of Rochester, N. Y., died on Sunday night, at Rochester, aged eighty-four years.

—One ton of Quartz, from the Varmillion gold fields, just smelted, yields eight pounds ten ounces. The miners are greatly encouraged.

—A fire at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning, burned five small wooden dwellings on Rosaville street—loss $5,000.

—It is expected that the Senate will pass the bill to repeal the tax on raw cotton with but five or six dissenting votes.

—The reported resignation of Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, has not yet reached the President.

—The Hudson river is completely blocked with ice.

—The excitement in Chicago over the spirit of the jail which has been mentioned by us before, must be of an unusual intensity. The *Tribune* gives nearly a column of local to it and asserts that hundreds of applicants for permission to spend the night there are nightly turned away, some that have left town so far as to commit petty crimes in order to be allowed to participate in the general horror. To give an idea of the selections from the *Tribune's* account of how Thursday night passed:

Inside were collected not less than fifty persons, among whom were several public officers, four or five members of the Board of Supervisors, and a number of prominent citizens. Besides these there were three reporters speaking women. These were all collected inside at nine o'clock, and waited patiently for the recurrence of the mysterious sounds.

At precisely a quarter to ten o'clock was heard a wail so pitiful and full of agony, that every one hearing it started to their feet, while the prisoners in the different cells ceased their laughter and conversation, and, as the sound swelled and seemed to arise from the western end, proceed as far as the middle corridor, where it reached its greatest height. Then it died gradually away.

In the middle corridor a number of gentlemen stood and waited while they heard the mysterious sounds again and again repeated. Then the sheriff, the office clung to the iron bars, and placing their ears against them, listened in silence. The sound was heard at irregular intervals until after midnight, when the crowd dispersed.

There is little to be written regarding the sound which is nightly heard within the county jail. Some say it is a ghost, as stated, hundreds of our citizens who have listened to it can attest; but what its origin is, whether the result of accident or design on the part of some exceedingly clever practical joker, the most of those who have heard it will, like ourselves, be puzzled to decide. There is no one who deems it possible to proceed from the throat of a ventriloquist; neither is it caused by the winds, nor by the steam in the heating pipes.

Believers in the infallibility of trance-speakers will endeavor to hold their souls in patience until Monday, when they are promised an explanation. But will all agree that a ghost, a spirit, a bird or devil, it is now very mysterious.

Besides these, the sworn statments of two men, watchmen employed in the fire alarm telegraph department, are given, in which both assert that they have been troubled by moans and groans, and by a man who looks in at them at their terror-stricken faces, the tall ghost and who always disappears when they go for him, ever since the third of last July. They have kept silence heretofore for fear of being ridiculed, and perhaps losing their places. The spiritualists are enraptured and proclaim that this is only the beginning of a manifestation which will shake Chicago from end to end, and one trance medium declares that more light will be thrown on the subject on Sunday evening.

Chicago is noted for sensations of the biggest kind, but this one out Chicagos Chicago.

The latest information states that the ghost excitement has subsided, it having been discovered that the dismal noises were produced by a waggish prisoner, through the instrumentality of a broken steam-pipe.

Patents Granted.

Among the patents issued to Pennsylvanians during the past week were the following:

Daniel Towes, of Pittsburgh, for improved aerial carriage and way.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle, of Pittsburgh, for improvements in apparatus for distilling oils.

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John V. Hawkey, of Greensburg, assignor to self and Israel T. Sheffler, at same place, for improvement in horse rakes.

Jones B. Hill, of Allegheny City, for improved apparatus for draining sugar.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SPRAGUE appeared in his seat.

RAILROAD BONDS.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the President was requested to transmit the account of the United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, the amount of interest paid, &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a resolution to establish a tribunal, to whom Constitutional questions arising between the United States and State governments may be referred. Tabled.

DIPLOMATIC COMPENSATION, &C.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution to fix the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers and define their duties; a bill reorganizing the several missions; a bill to reorganize and reduce expenses of the Department of State, and a bill to continue certain officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau—which were laid on the table.

BILL TO AMEND.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill to amend the acts providing for the calling out and enrolling of the national forces.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, &C.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to provide for the apportionment of national bank capital among the different states and Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for a mode of taxation of National Banks.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill continuing in office certain officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave notice he should call it up to-morrow.

SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney General what special counsel had been engaged from June 30th, 1866, to June 30th, 1867, and whether certain officials in his office and Court of Claims cannot be dispensed with. Amended to include the year 1865 and adopted.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and opposed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who moved, as an amendment, to exempt foreign cotton after April, 1868.

Mr. FESSENDEN also opposed the bill.

A motion was offered to amend the amendment by making the tax one cent per pound.

Messrs. SHERMAN and POMEROY advocated the bill and opposed the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VARIETY OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to provide for the appointment of a Marshal of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana. To pay the balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out.

By Mr. KERR; To regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

By Mr. JULIAN: To fix a time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress.

By Mr. BRIGGS: Joint Resolution of the Michigan Legislature relative to customs and excise.

By Mr. BALDWIN: To abolish the bonded warehouse system.

By Mr. HOOPER, Mass: To prevent the depreciation of currency by prohibiting the circulation as money of anything not authorized by law.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of W. Va.: To declare the true intent of section of legal tenders. That the bill to repeal the tax on raw cotton with but five or six dissenting votes.

—The reported resignation of Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, has not yet reached the President.

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Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution, reciting that the President in his last annual message had seen fit, in utter disregard of the popular will, as expressed in the election of members of the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the repeal of the reconstruction laws, the effect of which would be to remit the government of the late rebellious States to rebel hands, and abandon the entire loyal element there to the will of traitors; and that it is eminently proper that the House should respond in emphatic terms to so extraordinary a proposition, and refuse the House will never consent to take a retrograde step from its advanced position in promoting the cause of equal rights, nor to deviate from its fixed purpose to secure equality all men as equal before the law, that there is no reason to doubt that the restoration of the rebellious States is being successfully accomplished on a firm and enduring basis, and that no good reason exists why the reconstruction acts should be repealed.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table. Negatived. Yeas, thirty-two; nays, one hundred and twelve. The resolution and preamble were then adopted. Yeas, one hundred and eleven; nays, thirty-two—strictly party vote.

By Mr. HUBBARD, Iowa: to amend the act of May 12th, 1864, granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin: to establish and declare the railroad bridge of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a Post road.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, Idaho: extending the pre-emption and homestead laws to Idaho.

By Mr. SCHENCK; to define the meaning of certain acts relative to the navy.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since the first of July last, any national banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure their circulation, &c.

Mr. BLAIN objected to the consideration to-day and the suspension of the rules.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the first Wednesday of October to the first Wednesday after the 4th of March, and to enable them to fix the place of meeting at Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or New York. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, tried to get in an amendment restricting the rates to be charged for passengers and freight.

PAYMENT OF NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. CUTLER moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgement of the House all indebtedness of the nation ought to be paid in exact accordance with the act of Congress creating it, but not otherwise, that is to say, all loans enacted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all loans not so enacted to be payable, ought to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

The rules were not suspended—yeas fifty-five, nays eighty-three, and the resolution was not received.

NAVY REDUCTION.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on naval affairs to report whether a reduction may be effected in the number of officers and men employed in the navy, by reducing the foreign squadron to the number of ships and guns, which were in France before the war. Adopted.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced bills for the better establishment of certain claims for pensions to soldiers in the w. of 1812, and to provide for officers and soldiers not mustered into service. Appropriately referred.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the House reserves to itself the right the judge of the necessity and propriety of making disbursements of public money without reference to any action of the President and Senate in the acquisition of territory, under that clause of the constitution which vests in them the power to make treaties with foreign nation.

Mr. BANKS objected, and the resolution was not received.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—TRIAL OF ALBERT RUSK.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President transmitting copies of papers relating to the trial of Albert Rusk, of Indiana, in New Orleans, and stating that no action in the case had yet been taken by the President. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The endorsement on the papers by the Secretary of War *ad interim* is that "the crime was a most fearful and brutal one: that this was the first trial for murder by a military commission under the reconstruction acts, and the sentence should be carried into effect."

FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A message was also received from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the claim of the State of Iowa for military supplies. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the same, withdrawing his communication of the 21st of November, which recommended an increase of twenty per cent. to the pay of employees in the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOMALL in the Chair, and considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which appropriates $118,592, and after debate reported it back to the House, which attached to it, by a vote of seventy-three to seventy, an amendment giving twenty per cent. additional to all civil employees in Washington whose compensation was under two thousand dollars. The bill was then tabled—seventy-five to sixty-seven.

The Deficiency Bill was again introduced and passed without the provision for additional compensation.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

The House refused to suspend the rules, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, in order to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to prevent undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Mr. Schenck's object was to send it to the Ways and Means Committee.

MEMBERS' PAY AND MILEAGE.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Retrenchment consider the expediency of reducing the pay of members of Congress to four thousand dollars and ten cents mileage, but it was objected to.

Adjourned.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Advices from Hayti—The Murder of Gen. Hunter—The Expulsive Tumultuous—War with St. Domingo—Counterfeit Money.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 16.—Havana specials state that the murder of General Montez at Cape Haytien is confirmed. The populace became very tumultuous and were denouncing the murder in unmeasured terms. War had been declared against Hayti by St. Domingo on account of the aid and countenance that the government of the former parties had lately recently invaded Dominican territory at Moats Christo. General Craboz forces were already on the march, and it was stated the Haytien forces had left the capital to meet the Dominicans.

Another special dispatch says: Universal dissatisfaction is manifested at the action of Salnave in refusing to call a convention, and report even says revolution had commenced.

Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported in circulation throughout the republic. Some reports accuse President Salnavo of having had a hand in their emission.

NEW YORK

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

SERIOUS FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire occurred early this morning in a tenement house, 568 Second Avenue. Though the building was little damaged, seven persons were suffocated to death and six injured by suffocation, fainting and jumping from the windows. The names of the killed were: Mrs. Margaret Omeara, and her daughters, Bridget, Ellen and Ann, aged nineteen seventeen and fifteen, Ellen Murphy, seventeen, Mary Murphy fifteen, and Thomas Murphy thirteen. The injured are Mrs. Julia Murphy and Rosanna Murphy, parents of the foregoing, critically; John Omeara, husband of Mrs. Omeara, critically; Mrs. Julia Kelly, badly in spine; Mary Ann Garry, thirteen, daughter of Mrs. Kelly by a former husband, improving rapidly; and Ellen Duffy, a young girl who boarded with the Murphys, badly burned and injured internally. The fire commenced in a bakery on the first floor, and there are suspicions it was the work of an incendiary.

CALIFORNIA.

Quick Passage of a Vessel—Vulture Mine in Arizona—Indian Raid.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The opposition steamer Nevada arrived from New York last night in fifty-six days nine hours, running time, bringing passengers from New York, via Panama, in twenty days eight hours and a half.

Official information received from England at New Westminster, announces the removal of the capital of British Columbia to Victoria.

Arizona advices to December 3d, state that Vulture Mine had developed a lode thirteen feet wide, taking out large quantities of ore. The mill was running day and night. The Indians made a raid on Vulture City and captured several animals. They were pursued and part of the stock re-taken, but the Indians escaped.

The steamship Montana, from Northern ports, with $220,000 in treasure, arrived. News unimportant.

Arrived: The Barks Cambridge, Valparaise; Sadowa, Zarro Azu. Sailed: Sea Serpent, New York; Loyal Sam, Liverpool.

Flour dull, at $7.50@8. Wheat $2,50. Legal Tenders, 75.

CANADA.

Large Fire—Schooner Lost in a Snow Storm and Beached.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GUELPH, December 16.—The Alma Block, occupied by J. Massier & Co., grocers, and H. Mulholland, hardware, was burnt on Saturday afternoon. Loss $150,000.

HAMILTON, December 16.—The schooner C. G. Almond, of Detroit, with fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, bound to Oswego, which near that port was caught in the snow storm of Thursday last, sprung a leak, became unmanageable, drifted the entire length of Lake Ontario, and beached near this city on Friday morning. She will prove a total loss. The crew were all saved in a frozen and exhausted condition.

Weather Report.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE.—Cloudy and cold.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy and cold.
CINCINNATI.—Cloudy and snowing.
CRESTLINE.—Cloudy, cool.
COLUMBUS.—Cloudy, mild.
CLEVELAND.—Cloudy, mild.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clear. Thermometer, thirty degrees.
HARRISBURG.—Clear and cold.
OIL REGIONS, Pa.—Cloudy, snowing.
CHICAGO.—Cold, snowing.
ST. LOUIS—Clear, mild and pleasant.
NEW YORK.—Clear, pleasant and growing warm.

Steamboat Snagged and Sunk.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—The steamer Leclaire, from Cincinnati for Nashville, struck a log near Brankensburg, Ky., on Saturday night. She sunk in two and will prove a total wreck. She had about two hundred tons of freight, which will be entirely ruined. The boat was valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, whereof about two-thirds was insured. The cargo was valued at $250,000. No lives lost.

Honor to Executed Fenians.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—A meeting was held yesterday, to make arrangements for a funeral in honor of the Fenians executed in England.

River Items.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—River rising, with four feet two inches in the canal by the mark. Weather clear with thermometer at 38 degrees.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Roman Conference Question Settled.

Fenian Excitement Unabated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

ROMAN CONFERENCE QUESTION SETTLED.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It has been definitely ascertained that the European Conference plan, proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, on the Roman question, has failed. An assemblage was to have taken place in Munich on the 9th, but some difficulty was experienced in the diplomatic correspondence before the day arrived. Paris was then spoken of, and the form of representation was changed, but the same day was adhered to. Subsequently, after the delivery of a speech by Minister Rouher on the subject of the relations between Rome and Italy, in which he declared that Italy could never go to Rome by force, the hesitancy of the Powers assumed the form of open objection, on the ground of inutility. It has been ascertained to-day that the Conference or Congress will not assemble, as all the Great Powers have positively refused to attend.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

LONDON, December 16.—The excitement occasioned by the recent operations of the Fenians has not abated. The press continues to denounce the outrages, and demand vigorous measures for their prevention in the future. The *Times* in an article on the subject says: "Fenianism must continually tend to the repetition of such acts as the Manchester riots and Clerkenwell explosion. Open war on the part of the Fenians is out of the question, and arson and secret murder are their only weapons of success."

STANTON'S REMOVAL.

President's Communication to the Senate—The Cabinet Last Night Meeting, Pronounced the Tenure of Office Law Unconstitutional—Is asked to Reconsider—Stanton Declines on the Ground of Physical Disqualification, Mental Distress and Riot—Responsibility Therefor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 16.—The text of the President's communication to the Senate, relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton, is published. The President says in reference to Mr. Stanton's determination to remain in the Cabinet under the tenure of office act:

Every member of my Cabinet advised me the proposed law was unconstitutional, and spoke without doubt or reserve. Mr. Stanton, in the strongest condemnation of the law was most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to constitutional provisions, debates in Congress, and especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan when a Senator, decisions of the Supreme Court and usage from the beginning in the matter, and went through every successive administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the Constitution in the President, and finally added the weight of his own deliberate judgment and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President against an unwarranted infringement. After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12th. I was not prepared to find, and I do not find, any legal and definite sense of public duty under the Constitution to assume the vindication of a law, which, under the solemn obligations of my office, I conceive to be of the Constitution itself, he advised me was in violation of that constitution. I make great allowance for change of opinion, but when I find a change applied to me falls within the limits of the greatest indulgence. I was so much struck with the full manifestation of opinion manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto, that I requested him to withhold his resignation as Secretary of Office bill. This he declined to do on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but said he would furnish me with what aid might be required to the preparation of materials for the paper.

I now pass to another subject. When on 12th of April, 1865, I took the duties of the President's office devolved upon me. I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I, myself, had been a member. I shortly afterwards ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointment Mr. Harlan, in place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time. The great duty of the time was to re-establish Government, law and order in the insurgent States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the last days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed had been prepared and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of this plan was that it should be carried out by executive authority, for, so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet had supposed that legislation was required in this line of executive duty. The plan was before the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and was approved at the earliest moment practicable was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of Virginia, and put into force afterwards became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee, he was asked the following question: 'Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to establish provisional governments which had been in rebellion without the aid of Congress?' He answered, none whatever. I had myself entertained the question of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed during the vacation of Congress, and adopted the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina. There is perhaps no act of my administration for which I have been more frequently charged with acting not originated by me, but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment and I did not hesitate to adopt it as soon as action. Thus far and upon this vital policy there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for changes.

The President states the great difference of opinion with Mr. Stanton was on the District of Columbia suffrage and reconstruction bills of last year, the vetoes of which were opposed by the latter, although all the other Cabinet members supported the President.

The President continues: I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from the Administration seemed to be proper and necessary, but I cannot omit to state a special ground, which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action. The sanguinary riot which occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 29th of August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and public inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it, but as to those who were more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the fact which was presented to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated, all through the land, that the President was wanting in time to have refused to interfere. By telegrams from the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, whereof about two-thirds was in cipher, and the answer sent by telegraph on the same 28th of August was this: "The military will be expected to sustain and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts." On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major General Baird, then, owing to the absence of General Sheridan, in command of the military at New Orleans:

"*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.* SIR—A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and City authorities think it unlawful and suppose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties. I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph."

The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, the 29th, this dispatch was received by Mr. Stanton, at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to Gen. Baird himself, nor came to me for such instructions. On the next day, Monday, the riot occurred. Never saw this dispatch from Gen. Baird until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all the dispatches, with a view to their publication, Mr Stanton sent it to me. These facts all appear in the testimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, General Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter, from which I make the following extract:

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as anything to be apprehended. The Lieut. Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the Court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to suspend it."

I enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a dispatch which I sent to Governor Hahns to have received from the President:

"I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me, Gen. Sheridan is absent in Texas."

The dispatch of Gen. Baird of the 28th asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing a terrible riot of the day before, ends with an expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent.

It is not the fault, or error, or omission of the President that this Military Commander was left without instructions, and the consequences, for all failures to instruct, when instruction might have averted this calamity, the President was openly and persistently responsible. Instead of, without waiting for proof of the delinquency of the President, it was heralded in every form of utterance, that the Convention knew that the President was not responsible for this delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, only to the President, in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches. No one regrets more than myself that Gen. Bairds' request was not brought to my notice. It is clear from his dispatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted. There may be those ready to say I would have given no instructions, even if the dispatch had been laid before me, but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

The President then reviews the relations between the Executive and heads of Departments, and quotes all the records of Congress and debates in the National Constitutional Convention to prove the illegality of the efforts to check the responsibility of the President by depriving him of the right of selecting his agents. He concludes as follows:

I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress it my action would have ended this unpleasant complication. According to the intimations given in his note of August 12th, a duty which I have myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable, but I feel I am not responsible for the controversy, or for its consequences. Upon such an unnecessary change in my Cabinet has been to me, upon personal consideration, I have the consolation to be assured that so far as public interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and a great reduction of expenses has been effected, all under his administration of the War Department there has been a saving of millions to the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1867.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated to the Senate Wm. H. Gibbs to be Governor of Idaho.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The bill for the reorganization of the State Department, introduced by Senator Wilson, provides that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary to fill the office of chief clerks, or to replace heads of divisions or branches by new appointments but only by promotion; also that no traveling expenses of any person connected with the Department shall be paid; that the secret service fund shall be abolished in time of peace; that the President's approval shall not be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of any money in time of peace, but all items of expenditure from the funds of the Department shall be for purposes authorized by law.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRECAUTION.

Major A. S. M. Morgan, sworn—Am military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, and have been since 1853; know of the guns having been stored in the warehouse; the responsibility of taking precautionary measures and applications for the safety of Government property rests, under military rule, on the commanding officer; in this case the commanding officer was General Ord; there was nothing to prevent him making an inspection to ascertain whether the guns were loaded; in this case the guns were received in boxes, and it was not my duty to suppose that they had been previously inspected. No officer has any right to turn over loaded arms to the Ordnance Department, and no ordnance officer has a right to box up and ship guns that have not been inspected; suppose that Gen. Whitely took it for granted that the guns received from ordnance officers were in a perfectly safe condition, or they would not have been sent to him; they were mostly received during war times, when it was impossible to examine such care as would be exercised now.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—ROBBERY AND ARSON.

J. H. Johnson, sworn.—Am proprietor of the Great Western Gun Works, and occupied a portion of the building that was destroyed; know nothing of the origin of the fire, but from all that I can learn, suppose it to have originated in Mr. Wallace's store, next to my shop, between it and the Government warehouse; have the impression that my store was first robbed and the place then fired; don't know just how many guns I had, but probably about three hundred; had a small lot of cartridges on hand; none of my guns were loaded; had three pounds of powder in the shop; have been settling for guns with the city and receiving pay for them; have had a number of guns in question; the guns stored in the building were received through the ordnance officers, from Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky; they were packed in boxes and shipped by the ordnance officers to the commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal, they were received by him and stored; the same condition in which they received them they counted and stored them, the inspection being supposed to have been done by the ordnance officers; they have more men for that purpose than we have at the Arsenal; we opened every box and counted the guns, but did not inspect them as to whether they were loaded, always supposing that they were not; never had any cartridges or powder in the store house; never knew any guns to be discharged in the building; heard the arms of the troops discharged west of the Allegheny mountains had to be received by the commandant of Allegheny Arsenal; they were principally Springfield and Enfield muskets and a black berry patch, which was the source of considerable trouble; they were sent to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and others trespassing upon the premises. In August last the prosecutrix and other women were picking berries, and were fired from the troops; a woman took a bucket out of the hands of one of the intruders. Mrs. Wilkinson testified that she was resting on the premises, and that the guns were fired in the direction of the assault, and that the defend

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

IT IS NOW REPORTED that the European Conference on the Roman question has failed. The other powers are tired of having France make up a case, and then summon them to ratify it.

THE House of Representatives, by a large majority, has passed resolutions strongly adhering to its plan of Reconstruction. A declaration of this was not only needed, but must have been felt by the House to be required, after its recent back down.

YESTERDAY morning we copied a statement from the Philadelphia *Press* to the effect that a report would soon be made by an agent of the Treasury Department, showing extraordinary corruption in the collection of internal revenue in this county. We are assured by gentlemen here, who claim to be well informed, and whose position certainly gives them opportunities of knowing the facts, that the report in question has respect only to the charges recently ventilated in connection with the inspection of oil. It is stated that Gen. MOONHEAD has signified his intention of calling for this report, and that this circumstance gave rise to the mis-statement alluded to.

GOVERNING WITHOUT CONSENT.

That England has shamefully misgoverned Ireland, for many centuries, is a fact denied by all men who are so mastered by theologic egotism that they consider all historic problems from the stand-point of a creed. This number includes most Englishmen and a good many more. All these, to borrow a phrase from President Johnson's recent message, believe Ireland is entitled to be "well and humanely governed," and that this is what England has been and is still doing for it. Impartial history tells a very different tale. Even English statesmen, in their places in Parliament, have stoically avowed that England oppressed Ireland upon system, and that this system of oppression should be continued.

During the last year the condition of Ireland has given England much uneasiness. The Fenian conspiracy, though badly managed, has manifestly enlisted the warmest sympathies of the larger part of the population. In London, and all the other commercial or manufacturing centers, throughout England and Scotland, the Irish denizens share liberally in the feelings which animate their countrymen at home. These denizens are so numerous in many places as to be really formidable.

Latterly the English Government has been trying what virtue there is in penal severities in the way of suppressing tumultuary and organized outbreaks against its authority. Some Fenian leaders have been convicted, sentenced to death, and executed. The popular answer to this form of intimidation came in the blowing up with powder of a prison in which Fenians were incarcerated; in a conspiracy to abduct the Queen; and in projected funeral services disclosing the depth to which the Irish are agitated and the strength of their determination to exact redress.

These are the legitimate fruits of that "well and humanely governing" which the Conservatives are anxious to introduce into the Southern States. There was a time when this sort of government, laid on the shoulders of masses, was borne with little wincing; but that was a time of ignorance, when men did not understand their rights, or, knowing, did not dare maintain them. Happily for all but tyrants, that period has gone by in some countries, and is rapidly disappearing from others. All efforts, by Conservatives, to restore it, will be in vain.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PLATFORM.

Political parties are always best distinguished by their generic ideas and tendencies, rather than by the specific measures they may from time to time espouse. These primary ideas and tendencies remain permanently, while particular measures, having met the exigencies for which they were devised, cease through the natural progress of events to be of consequence.

The Republican party was organized to resist the encroachments of the Slave Power, which had grown to such dimensions as to menace Liberty with complete destruction. It was in the order of things that all who loved Liberty, either for its intrinsic excellence and beauty, or for its extrinsic utility and beneficence, should unite with this party and contribute to the accomplishment of the end it proposed. If any man had decided at the beginning, that this party could be better judged simply by the special measures it advocated than by the convictions lying back of all measures whatever, he would have made a great mistake. This was demonstrated when in the course of the rebellion it became necessary to strike at the existence of Slavery. At that conjuncture the innate tendencies of the party came into exercise, and Slavery was overthrown.

So, on the other hand, the democratic party is best judged not by its temporary measures, but by its inherent tendencies. It resisted the hedging about of Slavery, because it liked that institution and would gladly have made it both permanent and national.

The country has reached a development where the measures upon which the two great political parties divided four years ago, are effete, having subserved all the purposes they were designed for, and so become useless as shiboleths. Nevertheless, the vitalizing ideas and tendencies of parties remain essentially the same. The Republican party is still devoted to Liberty, which is evinced in its demand for the recognition of Equality of Political Rights; while the Democratic party is still for Slavery, as it attested by the vehemence of its protest against the idea of making men equal, in all respects, before the laws. Measures only have changed, while the fundamental principles abide as they were.

This inherent distinction being understood, it only becomes necessary for each political party, as the next Presidential canvass approaches, to define by what particular measures, suited to the existing condition of affairs, it will symbolize its character and intentions. The Republican members of Congress, though not specifically charged with this duty, so far as relates to their party, occupy a position in which they cannot help foreshadowing, with tolerably certainty, the lines which the National Convention, when it shall assemble, will authoritatively trace. So far as the manifestations during the current session enable us to form an opinion, we judge that the Republicans will insist on these points. 1. That Reconstruction shall be consummated in accordance with the plan upon which the seceding States are now proceeding. 2. That the industry of the country shall be relieved, to the largest practicable extent, of the burden of taxation which it now carries. 3. That the policy of contracting the paper currency shall cease. 4. That the current expenses of the government shall be cut down to the lowest possible point. 5. That the army shall be reduced to a peace standard, nearly upon the basis that existed before the war. 6. That the augmentation of the navy shall be suspended, and sales made of all vessels not needed for actual service.

Of course, the five months that must elapse before the meeting of the National Convention may produce abatements or additions to this platform which cannot now be foreseen. The delegates will have the advantage of receiving credentials from the constituencies of a later duty than those held by Congressmen, and hence reflect more accurately the state of public opinion as it may then appear. Still, we apprehend, that an essential agreement will be found to exist between the Convention and the Republican side of Congress.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Killing Time for Hogs and Beef.

The subject of killing domestic animals for food comes directly home to every farmer and farmer's wife in the country. Slaughtering is not so pleasant to the farmer as the preliminary labors of breeding, raising and fattening, neither are the labors it imposes upon the good-wife so agreeable as preparing the fat spare ribs and sirloin roasting pieces far the table, yet both are equally necessary.

It is very desirable to have cold weather for the operation, and as our cold days are very likely to come in threes or fours, there seldom being more than four consecutive very cold days, and usually but three, it is best to be ready, and to take the first clear, cold day for the work, and to trust to the two following days to freeze what meat is to be kept fresh. In regard to pork, that is almost all to be salted or smoked, this is not very important, yet it is much more convenient and pleasant to handle meat that is firm and cold than that which is flabby.

The most convenient way for a farmer to handle heavy hogs in slaughtering is to have a block and tackle to swing the hog by while bleeding, the rope being made fast to one hind leg below the hock. By the same tackle he is lifted and lowered into the tub of hot water in scalding for the removal of the bristles. The dressing table should be level with the tub, and as soon as one hog is scalded and lifted out upon the table the rope may be attached to another. It will not be necessary to use the tackle to lift the hogs out of the tub, for this may be done easily if two ropes, held apart by three or four rings, like a piece of rope ladder, are fastened to the table and lie in and across the tub, so that the hog will lie upon them; taking hold of the ends of the ropes two men can lift and roll out a heavy hog easily.

In cutting up beef it is important to remember that the object is not simply to get it all into small pieces, but to have the pieces in such shape, and so cut with relation to the bones, that the meat will cook to the best advantage, cut up well, it will appear well on the table, and more than all, be more palatable and nutritious. All this depends much upon the cutting up of the carcass.

There are many approved ways of doing this, and we cannot now discuss them, but may give two general hints, which, if followed, will be satisfactory to everybody. First, cut so that the pieces, when brought to the table, may be cut across the fibre, as squarely as possible. Second, so divide the carcass that each part shall have its due proportion of bone. This is difficult indeed, for the shins and knuckles will have much bone and little meat, the end of the ribs, too, and the piece including the great bones of the hip and pelvis will be disproportionately bony, and pieces cut from the leg for smoked beef and salting may properly be quite free from bone; nevertheless, retail butchers know they must try to make a fair division of the bone among their customers, and the result is much more satisfactorily shaped pieces than if this principle were not heeded.

Drying Apples.

Dried apples are used as a necessity in place of green apples. They are not to be compared, of course, with the fresh, juicy fruit. This is in consequence of an error on the part of those who dry them. Almost any apples are taken to dry. Would a man take such to eat—to cook for cooking? We eat bad apples only when we get them in the dried state. Not only that, we get them in a bad state, partly rotten, sticking together, often fly-specked. It is a habit more than anything else that gives us such apples—we are also somewhat careless and considerably ignorant. We are not aware, for instance, or do not realize it, that an apple dried is still much the same that it was before it was dried, excepting the juice. Thus, a sour apple will be sour when dried, fully as sour as when in its green state. If hard and immature, those qualities will be measurably retained. If your apple is sweet, you get it sweet dried. If it have good flavor while green, that flavor will be retained when dried. If the fruit is mellow when dried it will retain its mellowness. The best dried apples perhaps, that are used, are the Æsopus Spitzenbergs—not when made up as soon as picked; but when in a mellow state, as they will be in February or March, or earlier, if the season is warm. Made then, when a fly has no access to them, and properly dried, there is nothing finer, save the perfection of the green fruit itself. Thus, winter drying of fruit is better than when made earlier. The dried fruit is then clean, bright and mellow, and yet harsh and sour—not tasting of rotten apples and mold, unless carelessly managed, dried too slow, and permitted to get damp during the process, (as is the case some nights in the absence of fire,) or after; for first when dry must be kept dry. Treated thus, dried fruit is but little below fresh fruit. Try it.

Dried apples may be made of an excellent flavor, in the following manner: After stewing them, or cooking them down to a soft state, (a few minutes before taking them up,) add a lemon or two, sliced thin, and stir well into the mass. Some persons who are unacquainted with this method, take them for some very superior fruit. It makes nice fruit for the supper or breakfast table.—*Rural American.*

How to Make Good Coffee.

Good coffee is a luxury, but one that is seldom met with. It is doubtful whether one family in a dozen know what really good coffee is. Though we have published "line upon line" upon this subject, we give the following, from a lady correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, and hope some of our lady readers will give the method recommended a trial, and report to us the result.

The making of good coffee is a rare thing in this country; most persons boil it, thus making a decoction instead of an infusion; this effectually gets rid of the delicate and agreeable aromatic flavor, and leaves a comparatively tasteless beverage. The following particulars will be found worth attention:

Never buy your coffee ground, but grind it yourself, immediately before using it; keep your coffee pot, whatever kind you may use, wiped clean and dry inside; a damp tea or coffee pot acquires a musty flavor that spoils the best tea or coffee. The cheapest and perhaps the best coffee pots are those made on the French plan, called caf-tieres. If you have not one of these, adopt the following plan: Put your freshly ground coffee into the coffee pot previously made warm, and pour upon it water actually boiling; set the pot by the side of the fire for a few seconds, but do not let it boil up; then pour a cupful out and return it back again to the pot in order to clear it; having done this let it stand on the hob or center to settle, and in less than five minutes a transparent, strong, aromatic cup of coffee may be poured out. The proportions of coffee (which should not be too finely ground) recommended, are an ounce to a pint and a half of water.

The milk used with coffee should always be boiled and used as hot as possible; the boiling of milk imparts a peculiar and exceedingly pleasant flavor to the coffee. White sugar is recommended, as the molasses like flavor of moist sugar quite overpowers the delicate aroma.

Egg Raising in France.

The egg business in France is almost exclusively confined to small farmers, by whom it is carried on in a vigorous and commercial manner, more especially in the provinces of Burgundy, Normandy, and Picardy. According to the latest agricultural returns furnished by the French government, for forty-three departments, the value of eggs and feathers produced each year was taken at 32,500,000 francs. This was considered to be much under the mark, as the consumption of Paris alone is equivalent to 12,000,000 francs; and although, per head, it would be less in the provinces than at Paris, it may be fairly set at rather more than half as great. The eggs, which at Paris are worth sixty francs per 1,000 average forty francs per 1,000 in the country. We thus obtain a total of 100,000,000 francs, or, with the export, 142,000,000 francs (£5,680,000), as the annual value of French eggs. At this rate the consumption amounts to 2s. per head of the whole population. One of the French writers on this subject gives 7,000,000 eggs as the annual produce; and if we average sixty eggs as the number that each hen would lay, there would be at least 117,000,000 fowls, and these at three francs apiece would give £14,625,000 sterling as the value of the poulty stock of France. For the past year, on the same ratio of sixty per head, the eggs imported into this country represent the laying of no less than 7,300,000.

Scalds and Burns.

On the instant of the accident, plunge the part under cold water. This relieves the pain in a second, and allows all hands to become composed. If the part cannot be kept under water, cover it over with dry flour, an inch deep or more. In both cases pain ceases because the air is excluded. In many instances nothing more will be needed after the flour; simply let it remain until it falls off, when a new skin will be found under. In severer cases, while the part injured is under water, simmer a leak or two in an earthen vessel, with half their bulk of hog's lard, until the leeks are soft; then strain through a muslin rag. This makes a greenish colored ointment, which, when cool, spread thickly on a linen cloth and apply it to the injured part. If there are blisters, let out the water. When the part becomes feverish and uncomfortable, renew the ointment, and a rapid, painless cure will be the result, if the patient, in the meantime, lives exclusively on fruits, coarse bread, and other light, loosening food.

If the scald or burn is not very severe—that is, if it is not deeper than the outer skin—an ointment made of sulphur, with lard enough to make it spread stiffly on a linen rag, will be effectual. Tar leek ointment is most needed when there is ulceration from neglected burns, or when the injury is deeper than the surface. As this ointment is very healing and soothing in the troublesome excoriations of children, and also in foul, indolent ulcers, and is said to be efficacious in modifying, or preventing altogether, pitting of small pox, it would answer a good purpose if families were to keep it on hand for emergencies—the sulphur ointment for moderate cases, and the leek ointment in those of greater severity, or of a deeper nature.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Feeding Rusty Straw.

Says a correspondent from Wyoming county, New York: "Tell your readers to beware of feeding rusty straw to their stock. I had some experience in this line last winter with three colts, which had free access to a stack of rusty spring wheat straw. They came near dying; their coats were rough and staring, swellings, filled with thin pus or water, appeared on their limbs and some parts of their bodies, and they also seemed to have a difficulty in the head and nostrils. Change of feed and good care alone got them through to grass, but they were much injured. I have also seen cattle do very poorly when feeding on rusty straw, though they were stabled and fed hay, &c., nights and mornings. I think farmers should be careful in feeding or allowing their stock to eat this; the best use for it is to bed with."—*Rural New Yorker.*

TIMBER ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

EDITORS GAZETTE: At the request of a friend in the eastern part of the State, I wrote to my son, who resides on the bank of the Columbia river, for a full and accurate statement of the several kinds of timber found in that part of the world, and of their fitness for the construction of railroad cars. In reply he sent me the following, which may be interesting to many, and possibly of practical value to some.

Yours, truly, J. C.

CASCADES, WASHINGTON TER., November 8th, 1867.

* * * * You ask if there is "timber on the Pacific side suitable for railroad cars, either passenger or freight." When this road and the Dalles road were first stocked, the trucks of all the cars were brought from the East, and were of oak, it being believed then that there was no wood on this side suitable. The upper frames of the passenger cars, too, were brought from "the States," and were of ash. But these frames were procured in the East more because there was no one here who understood car building, than because of the wood. Before these arrived, however, the company, needing cars, had two cars built of fir, and we cannot see but that they stand as well as those, the frames of which were of oak and ash. The fre ght cars on these roads are all of fir, except the trucks brought from the East; and, so far as we can see, there could be no better wood.

Three years ago last spring we built trucks of fir for two freight cars, by way of experiment, and they are as good as new, yet, notwithstanding they have been of the track several times, the wheels being 1½ inches narrower gauge than the others. The conductor told me a few days ago that they were the only good trucks on the road, and that if he has an extra load to take he always chooses one of these cars. He says he has had 25 tons on them at a time. We now use no other wood for trucks and frames. For siding we use yellow cedar, which answers very well, but pine would be better.

We have three kinds of fir, white, yellow and red. The white fir, eastern men tell me, is the same as the fir of Maine. This is little used, and for nothing except boards. The red and yellow are almost the same—the red a little the hardest and strongest; but we never discriminate.

So far as I have been able to see and learn, the red and yellow firs are peculiar to this coast. They are by far the strongest of the "soft woods;" and it is getting to be pretty generally believed that, when six inches or more thick, they are stronger than oak. Our experience with it bears out the belief that it is.

White oak is the only kind of oak we have on this side, but it differs greatly from the white oak of the East. It is of little use for anything, being rough, coarse-grained and harsh, and it is wholly unfit for our work.

The ash here differs from any in the East, and is not as good as your white ash. It is scarce.

In California there is plenty of pine, and the sugar pine is almost the same kind of wood as white pine.

We have no cherry, walnut or hard maple, nor any wood to take the place of them.

I have said, I believe, all that is needed of our woods, and much in favor of our fir; but I should not like to advise any one to come here and build cars of it, for no company would accept them. One not acquainted with it, or who has not seen it tested, would as soon think of using white pine. For the bodies of the cars it would do, but the trucks would have to be of Eastern oak. I doubt even if a California company could be induced to try a fir truck by way of experiment.

As ever, your son, E. C.

—A Paris Countess has purchased her skating costume for this winter, which a confidential friend discloses to be of black velvet, lined with violet satin, and trimmed with chinchilla. This is covered with an elegant polonnaise, color Bismarck, also lined with violet satin.

PURE LIQUORS,

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. de16:wyp

Suggestions of the Season.

Kind Winter has waved his sceptre over the land, whitening the earth, bridging the streams, and turning the water falls to pendant crystal. Upon animated as well as inanimate nature, the frigid atmosphere produces a marked effect. The blood is driven from the surface of the body back upon its larger fountains, and chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Pulmonary Diseases, Biliousness, and unpleasant disorders of the stomach and bowels are apt to be the result.

Now, what is required to fortify the system against the attacks of disease thus engendered? Clearly a TONIC, which, acting through the stomach upon the circulation and the nervous system, shall redetermine the vital fluid to the surface, and brace the nerves of motion and sensation. But this is not all that is required. With the TONIC must be combined such ALTERATIVE and REGULATING agencies as will tend to keep the whole animal machinery "in good working order."

These three grand requisites of a winter restorative exist, in their fullest perfection, in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which are compounded of the purest vegetable stimulants and extracts, of the most genial and healthful roots, barks and plants that the botanists and botanists of the world have yet discovered.

Coughing in Church.

Hundreds of persons destroy the interest of a whole congregation, by a continued coughing and sneezing, when in church, and frequently interrupt the preacher in his sermon, by a long bark, as unbecoming as it is dangerous to the health of the person himself. This need not be. DR. KEYSER, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a medicine which, although you can't carry it in your pocket, if you will take a dose before going to church, will allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs, and by a perseverance in its use for a day or two, will entirely cure the disease. SO DON'T COUGH ANY MORE IN CHURCH; think of DR. KEYSER and his CHERRY PECTORAL; open your heart strings and purse strings, and you will be a better and happier man, and not be looked upon as one who annoys your neighbors. You can get it at any Druggists.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION OFFICE, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 PENN ST.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The sporting, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 12 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty-eight solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by far the most complete published to be a standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The Rise of the GAZETTE is sent exclusively to the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$2.50.
Clubs of Five	1.75.
Clubs of Ten	1.50,

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 56 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon strengthening principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in supplanting or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the NATIONAL MATHRIA MEDICATRIX to bear, in assisting to cast out the DISEASE MEDIUM, and morbid matter through the activity of the separating channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the people is the same; therefore instead of quacking less we do before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our natural tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the benefit of their vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, arcaris worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mallities, ossium and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyrecisms and ingenious lingo of simila similibus curantur, and contraria contrarious curantur practices, and now with PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturæ Method, by giving us a call, at No. 80 CENTER AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.

No. 103 Fifth Street.

de15:tf

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
COLORS, VERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny. 15

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867. On motion of JOHN B. DALZELL, Esq., Solicitor and Attorney of the United States, and on reading and filing the petition of the said District, setting forth that JOHN H. BAILEY, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, is entitled to a full discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and it appearing from said petition that there are no debts proved against said bankrupt, except such as are entitled to priority, and that there are no assets of said bankrupt, except such as are exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, and that said bankrupt has in all things conformed to the requirements of the Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1867, before the Court at Pittsburgh, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that notice be given to all known creditors, and other persons in interest, by publication of the same in the PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, a newspaper printed in said District, and by posting a copy thereof at the Post Office of the Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867.

And at the time of hearing aforesaid, or before, the said bankrupt is required to publish a list of his creditors, duly verified by his oath, and to deliver up his property and rights of property, and to execute and deliver his deed or deeds, assignment or assignments thereof, and to submit to an examination touching his property, debts and claims, pursuant to the 26th General Order and the Rules in Bankruptcy.

And it is further ordered that the Marshal of said District do forthwith send to all known creditors who have proved their debts, by mailing to them a copy of this order, postage paid, directed to them at their places of residence as stated and proved, or claimed in the proofs of debt, and also by publishing a copy thereof in the PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, a newspaper printed in said District, and by posting a copy thereof at the Post Office of the Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

—The Prince of Wales is a constant attendant on the most ritualistic church in London.

—Thanks to the Crown Princess of Prussia—Queen Victoria will soon be another grandmother.

—A man out west has heard of two hearts that beat a swun, and he wants to know what a swun is.

—Grace Church, New York, pays a salary of ten thousand per annum, and can't find anybody to fill its pulpit.

—A Philadelphian thinks of learning Danish and turning actor, because he is so fond of playing at Copenhagen.

—An original letter of Columbus has been discovered in Europe, and purchased for the Maine Historical Society.

—The King of Bavaria has come back to his old allegiance, and has again proposed for the hand of the princess whom he lately rejected.

—Laboulaye, the eminent French Liberal, advocate of free institution, and Professor in the University of France, has had a stroke of appoplexy.

—The neighborhood of Baton Rouge, La., does more business in the way of hay raising and oak staves making than in sugar or cotton growing.

—An exchange says that although the Nicholson pavement is not being laid there, they see men tear up the street in front of the office every day.

—Marshall Bededek is made the scape goat of the popular wrath in Austria, for the humiliations of the late war, and the Emperor was never more popular.

—Florida is suffering from a surfeit of mutton and a dearth of sheep. One lady owned eleven thousand of the latter, and they were all sto'en and killed.

—Anna Dickinson wants to know precisely where General Grant stands. We can tell her. On his feet, and cat like he is likely to do so, no matter what turns up.

—We have heard of watered whiskies, watered milk and watered silks, but we think that watering lard is a dodge as novel as it is curious, and to Chicago the honor of originating it belongs.

—A New York paper wants to know if a firemen gets a cold when he allows his hose to get wet? Our gallant firemen were so cold in the head last week that their ears froze, and so did their hose.

—San Francisco is building seawall, has three hundred feet and wants more. We in the East have not much to do with sea wall, but we have about as much to do with Seward as we can well undertake.

—Motley, the handsomest author and most readable historian alive, is proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Motley has every requisite, among others that of being a thoroughbred gentleman.

—The heavy snows have stopped so many mails that half our exchanges come in (when they do come in at all) with very scanty lists of paragraphs, for cold weather and snow make the way of the paragraphist hard.

—Newburyport has just elected a member to its councils who is of Jewish persuasion, and the first of that nation who has ever been elected to office in New England. Spirits of Mather and Edwards! what backsliding is here.

—The new school board of Boston must fear disease for they have elected twelve physicians as members of their body, which does not promise much for the harmony of their meetings, for every one knows that the doctors disagree.

—A thousand feet of yard-wide goods have been discovered in the Yo Semite region. The goods were mere chasms (not cassimeres) in which there was evidently a great decline. This is the deepest chasm, to be so narrow, that is known to exist.

—The weather on the coast last week, was something to be talked of and remembered, and shuddered at, "aye when our babes are eld." The mild and almost snowless winters are the "real old fashioned ones," and cold and snow *ad infinitum* must not hereafter be so spoken of.

—A wrestling match recently took place between two men named Parsons and Gore, at Athens, N. Y. Such games were common in the ancient Athens, but we never heard of parsons indulging in the sport, and we always supposed that one of its advantages was the absence of all gore; but things have changed a little since then.

—When Mr. Seward bought St. Thomas, an article was included in the purchase for which he had not bargained, namely, Gen. Santa Anna, the hero (!) of Mexico. The old General resides at St. Thomas, is a citizen there, and if the transfer is ever made, will become an adopted citizen of the United States, a sort of thing not much looked after by Mr. Seward just now.

—A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* wants to know how people who think dancing a "horrid sin," and theatres "churches of the devil," can quiet their consciences on the subject of gambling, lotteries, and rash speculations in which they indulge with as much gusto as any one else, at fairs and festivals, only under modified names which do not modify the deeds or the facts one iota? If any of that class of people referred to live here, perhaps they can tell.

—There is so little pressure from the water works in Philadelphia, that water sufficient to put out a small fire in an upper story is not supplied, and the *Ledger* wants the firemen to be supplied with buckets. Here the water comes with more force—especially is this the case in Allegheny; but would it not be an excellent plan to have the firemen furnished with buckets of rubber or some other serviceable material? Say six or eight to each engine. They could be hung along the sides of the machine, so as to always be on hand, and the hook and ladder companies could have a larger supply. This is done in many European and American cities. They do not cost very much, are never in the road, are but little or no trouble, and are often of great service, and sometimes prevent much damage being done by the plethora of water which is always consequent on the use of hose at small fires.

—When we have come into possession of Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, and their citizens become ours by adoption (not by naturalization mind you) they will of course be entitled to votes, they will have large political influence, and party leaders should be careful to send good men down and up to the new possessions, armed with primmers, and the battle may hereafter be for the adopted citizens vote, as well as for that of the freedmen. Then, too, will not those men who have been born in our new possessions be eligible for the Presidency? Must they not be considered as native and to the manor born, and as such liable to become candidates for the abandoned honors of a Pierce or Johnson? Members of Congress should think of this before voting for annexation, for it would be a curiously unpleasant arrangement if we had a chief magistrate who could speak nothing but Danish, or a Russian Prince whose knowledge of language was confined to the sclavonic tongues. A Cuban would probably be received with butter grace, for most men have a hankering after things from Havana, and such a ticket for the Presidential campaign as Partagas and Cabanas might meet with some favor, and this conjunction of names sweet in the ears of consumers of the fragrant Nicotean import, causes us to remember that when Havana is in the United States cigars will be duty less, and choicest brands will be nothing but domestic ones. We fear this last consideration may carry too much weight with it when it comes up before the assembled wisdom and statesmanship of the nation.

HORNE & CO'S

GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES.

THE LARGEST STORE,

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

If You want Christmas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

1,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Just Opened, all kinds and qualities, and at NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

HANDKERCH'S, SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN POINT, POINT APLIQUES AND VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations and Choice Patterns.

Embroideries, a splendid line.
Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.
Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.
Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.
Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Rubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1.00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets at $1.00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 Dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1.00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1.50.
600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. de11:d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Rods, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Bellows, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Smelting Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6:ly

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINER & MILLIKEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundery and Machine Shop, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:ly

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bolts and Spike Copper, Pressed Bottoms, Yellow Metal Sheets, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Copper Rods and Ingots for sale at Mill Stock Warehouse, No. 196 FIRST STREET and 188 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my7:d&wly

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and unfit for MARRIAGE, with more means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja8:d&w

GUSTAVUS A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

mh28:ly PITTSBURGH.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 128 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Checks Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. Flannels, Cassimeres, Plaids, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Hosiery and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods. Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S CARNEY'S BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY STANDARDS, sold strictly on commission at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON. de6

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest loaf in the market. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. mh18:d&T

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE

Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands

FOR SALE.

Situate on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in Cambria county, within a short distance of Wilmore Station; has a frontage on the Railroad of nearly three miles. Several veins of the best quality of pure rich bituminous coal underlie the whole tract. The veins rise gently from the Railroad towards the rear of the property, thus making it favorable for mining and easily drained. There is also upon the property and it will cost but little to manufacture it. The property contains, besides the coal, several kinds of stratified IRON ORE; also LIME STONE, Fire and Potter's clays, and stone for building and for glass manufacturers. Not far beneath the bed rock of the coal formation lies a valuable bed of Iron Ore, which has been opened and worked westward. A great portion of the tract is covered with valuable timber of large growth, such as Ash, Cherry, Lime, Poplar, Oak, &c. The facilities for transporting this timber, when manufactured into lumber, either east or west, are unsurpassed. There is a water power Saw Mill on the extreme part of the tract, and at the Railroad Station there is an extensive steam Saw Mill, recently erected and now cutting 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. The demand for lumber in this vicinity is constant, and a much larger supply could be readily sold at the mill, which itself is ample room and timber on this property for several mills.

The improvements on the property are worth from $60,000 to $90,000. There are now in store stone built for former proprietors in elegant style; a large store house, storage, &c., and about ten tenements for workmen, with stables, &c.

These lands are also well adapted to farming purposes, and under proper agricultural treatment would yield good crops, while they are specially adapted to grazing purposes.

For further particulars apply to

E. KELAIR & CO.,

123 Fourth Street.

FOR SALE—Two Lots, each 30 by 100 feet, on Warren street, between Redford and Webster streets, on which is erected a one-story frame house of four rooms and basement kitchen. On said lots is a well of good sanding water, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for a small farm within 20 to 30 miles of the city. Title clear.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 54 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Clymer streets, on a lot 60 by 30 feet; and on said premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and will room above; also, a frame stable 10 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 30 by 100 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best hotels and of a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a Farm of 163 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Penna. R. R.; 100 acres of cleared land, under good fencing, the residue 63 acres in good white oak, black oak, hickory, chestnut and locust timber. This is a first rate farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable 1 story, a frame house of 8 rooms; large barn, 50 by 80 feet, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills &c.

For further particulars enquire of

W. M. SOWDEN,

de13 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

HOUSES! HOUSES!

One three-story Brick	$10,500
One large-story Brick	8,000
One three story Brick	9,000
One three-story Brick	7,000
One three-story Brick	6,500
One two-story Brick	3,500
One two-story Brick	2,000
Two two-story Frames, each	1,800

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

de2:tf

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 426 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situated in West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 7 miles south of West Alexander, and 4 of a mile from Hickory, so is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable and grain house; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

Situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, thirty-five miles above Pittsburgh, and one mile from Chartiers Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The Mill is of good order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, and is doing a fine business. The farm is nearly all bottom, and under good fence. Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal, near the river.

Enquire of PETER SHIVELY,

de6:tf On the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT, THE FARM of Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Call at corner of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

116 Grant street,

opposite the Custom House.

ap9:tf

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including inland bargers, horse, flats, &c., complete, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal, of the best and most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 56 Fourth street. de6:tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated at corner of Duncan and Soho streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to an alley. House nearly two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; cistern of water on the premises.

E. McCLAIN & CO.,

de2 178 Fourth street.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

HOUSES! HOUSES!

One three-story Brick	$10,500
One large-story Brick	8,000
One three story Brick	9,000
One three-story Brick	7,000
One three-story Brick	6,500
One two-story Brick	3,500
One two-story Brick	2,000
Two two-story Frames, each	1,800

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

de2:tf

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 426 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situated in West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 7 miles south of West Alexander, and 4 of a mile from Hickory, so is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable and grain house; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

Situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, thirty-five miles above Pittsburgh, and one mile from Chartiers Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The Mill is of good order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, and is doing a fine business. The farm is nearly all bottom, and under good fence. Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal, near the river.

Enquire of PETER SHIVELY,

de6:tf On the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT, THE FARM of Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Call at corner of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

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ap9:tf

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including inland bargers, horse, flats, &c., complete, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal, of the best and most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 56 Fourth street. de6:tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated at corner of Duncan and Soho streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to an alley. House nearly two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; cistern of water on the premises.

E. McCLAIN & CO.,

de2 178 Fourth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,

AT

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

de7:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late WM. CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

Boys', Youth's and Children's Suits

And Overcoats.

A large stock at the lowest prices.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all to be sold at the lowest prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. nov18:b15

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27:lm&f

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN McGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

48 WOOD STREET,

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. myl1:ly

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

at the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

au30:ly

W. B. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW.

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOCKHART & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooms,

No. 1028 Wood street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

A very large stock of Fruit and Shade Trees Evergreens and grape Vines, for sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH

Send for a catalogue. oct

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin,

Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

The road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent. The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The Earnings and Expenses for the quarter ending October 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

GROSS EARNINGS.	OPERATING EXPENSES.	NET EARNINGS.
$596,547.92	$102,086.61	$491,750.31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government and the State and cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the construction:

Donations in Lands, Bonds, conce.
same, viz., (without lien.)..... $12,800,000
Capital Stock, Net Earnings, etc., (no lien).....
Loans, (subordinate lien.)..... 2,000,000
U. S. Bonds, 6's Bonds, (subordinate lien.)..... 25,917,000
First Mortgage Bonds..... 26,917,000

Resources, first 700 miles..... $77,634,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole property now unlashed by the above Resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Into Central Pacific

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Now Realize for the Holders from

Twelve to Eighteen per Cent. Advantage,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies. Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had at the office of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 54 William Street, New York, and of

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Also, of ROBINSON & BROS.,

And S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh.

de2:3m&TUTF

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the Western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a SECOND LIEN as security and receives payment in large if not the full extent of its claims in services. These Bonds are issued as the twenty mile sections are finished, and after is has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The unrivalled capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Comp. ny.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interests on the debt. The Company can issue if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond present, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly by no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

Six Per Cent in Gold,

Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood streets.

S. HAZELTON & CO., 75 Fourth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

And KRAMER & BARR,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.

And J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A new PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

NEW YORK.

November 20, 1867. 77:6

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH,

A full supply of Cooking, Heating and Parlor Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tin and Glass Plated Oval and Square Coal Vases and Hods, and Housefurnishing Goods in general. Also, manufacturers of SIMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for cooking meats, vegetables, puddings, &c., in one vessel. Also, Agent for Spear's Patent Anti-dust and Gas Burner Parlor Stoves, fantastically and other coals.

Messrs. R. A S. give special attention to the manufacture of Grocers' Tinplaters. oct9:ly&d

LEWIS KIM.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 64 WYLIE STREET, Pittsburgh. oct21:ly&d

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Enamelled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

F. SCHULZE.

No. 1028 Wood street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania.

TYLER & ROBINSON

(Successors to JAMES CHARLES,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOG PUMPS,

And all kinds of WOODEN TUBING; corner of Wood and THIRD Streets, Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. se17:ly&d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my14:ly&d

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja30:ly

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN M. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. ALBREE.

Stockholders to whom we make REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe, Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell, Jas. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell, Henry Lamount,
H. W. C. Bidwell, A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton. Thos. Ewing.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Monday and Thursday.

DIRECTORS:

G. Wenzel, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ashley, Chas. Thomas,
Alexander Moore, D. Delaven,
JAS. L. SHALER, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. my14

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation by weathering necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing it into steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as soon made. For catalogue with the lowest, bearing hard terms, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from $5 cash to $1.50 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanency in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

52 CANAL ST., 2d Story,

Between Penn and Liberty streets, near the P. A. R. Depot.

de2:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity parties wishing to procure the superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have served at each progressive year, believe make it a better article for pots than any in the market, and having secured an average of nine months for each pot, and some lasting as long as eight and ten months. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and bolted in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & CO.,

Iron and Steel Warehouse,

Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 9, 1867.

ALLEGHENY CITY

COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund for 1867 will be invested in these Bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st of January, 1868.

D. MACFERRON,

Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa. de9:121

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 7, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of the

Six Per Cent. Municipal Bonds of the City of Allegheny,

That the Coupons on said Bonds, coming due January 1st, 1868, will be paid on said day, (less the State

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers & Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7-30 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and purpose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating Oil, the standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and mans factorers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. etf.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 134½.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

The Money market is easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling is firm at 109@109¾ gold, first class bills. Gold is firmer, opening at 134, declining to 133½, advancing to 134¾, and closing at 134¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks are a shade easier. Coupons '81, 111¾@111½; do '82, 109¾@109¾; do '64, 104¾@104¾; do '65, 105¾@105¾; do new, 107¾ @107¾; do '67, 107¾@107¾; Ten Forties, 100¾ @100¾; Seven Thirties, 104¾@104¾.

STOCKS

Opened buoyant and closed steady. Canton, 49¾@50¾; Cumberland, 26@27½; Wells, express, 64¾; American, 70½@71; Adams, 78¾@79; United States, 80@81; Merchants Union, 20¾@21; Quicksilver, 19¾@20; Mariposa, 8¼@8¾; Pacific Mail, 122@122½; Atlantic, 118¾@119¾; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾@38; New York Central, 117¾@117¾; Erie, 72¾@73¾; Hudson, 121¼@123¾; Harlem, 118@118¾; Reading, 94¾@94¾; Ohio Certificates, 25¾@26¾; Wabash, 20@ 21; Pittsburgh, 82@83¾; Toledo, 103@103½; Rock Island, 97¾@98; Northwestern, 59¼@59¾; Northwestern preferred, 87@87½; Fort Wayne, 99½@100; Missouri, old, 97; Tennessee's, old 66¾; new.

PACIFIC MAIL ELECTION.

At the Pacific Mail election to-day about one hundred and fifty thousand votes were cast, the ticket before announced being elected.

MINING SHARES MARKET.

There is an increased activity and animation in the Mining Shares market to-day, with a general advance in prices. Hale & Noyes Con 16@16½, Gregory 5@5 5/16; Edge Hill, 250; Smith & Parmelee, 305; Eldorado, 152.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $3,288,746; payments, $3,431,357; balance, $108,504,302.

Louisville Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Tobacco steady at $4@17 for light lugs and medium leaf. Cotton 12½c for middling uplands. Flour; superfine $6@6¼; family $13; fancy $14@15. Corn; car 75@80; shelled 55@60c in bulk. Oats 52@53c in bulk. Mess Pork dull at $22. Bacon, shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 15c; sugar cured hams 20c; bulk shoulders 9½c; rib sides 12c; clear sides 13½c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky nominal at $2,30@2,32 in bond.

Milwaukie Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKIE, December 16.—Flour firmer; City Double Extra at $9,12@9,50; Country Extra at $8,75@9,00; Extra Family $10@10,50. Wheat unsettled; $1,89 for No. 1, and $1,81 for No. 2. Oats quiet, at 57c for No. 2. Corn quiet, at 80@87c for No. 1 spring. Barley steady; sales of 6,000 bush Wheat; 7,800 bush Oats; 1,600 bush Corn. Shipments—1,100 bush Flour; 400 bush Wheat.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat 3c better; sales of white Michigan at $2,75; amber, $2,65, and for the future. Corn 2c better; old a shade better, new opened 4c and closed 3c better; sales of old at $1,06; new, $1,01@ $1,05. Oats unchanged. Rye firmer at $1,40. Barley—Sales of No 1 at $1,40; No 2 at $1,38. Barley, $1,36 for State. Dressed hogs at 8@8½c.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, December 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee club $2,15; No 2 spring $1,98. Corn dull and lower; sales of No 1 at 90c; No 2 at 87½c. Oats dull; sales of No 1 at 57c; No 2 at 51½c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and unchanged. Canal firm. Provisions quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.: December 16—Nimick & Co, 16 cases pig iron; Woods, Scott & Co, 4 do do; Bryce, Walker & Co, 2 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 do iron ore; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour, 150 bags shorts; Shoonard & Bro, 228 do flour; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 box files, 1 bbl steel; D Lyon & Co, 1 do rye; J R Murdock, 50 flower pots, J S Negley, 3 cks do; Reed, Graff & Dull, 1 pattern; H L Fahnestock & Co, 3 bxs tobacco, 1 cask snapjs; Bell, Thompson & Co, 1 bx hardware; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 24 bgs nuts; Spencer & McKay, 104 cks barley; J Shellaberger, 1 car stoneware; Hay & Co, 2 bxs hardware; W Weise, 1 do sundries; Bryce, Walker & Co, 3 bbls cullets; S Rodenheimer, 1 bx glassware; J Sellers & Co, 10 do do; Jacob & Bro, 113 bbls paper; J Chanson & Son, 79 bxs glass; T S Dilworth & Co, 3 do do; Lloyd, Supplee & Greeg, 4 cks s w sour; Voigt & Co, 5 d bags; Dilworth, Bro & Co, 1 do do; A D Kraft, 5 bbls crude oil; Ed Dehaven, 1 do do; Hay & Bisch, 1 do do; Spang & Chalfant, 2 do do; J Harper & Sons, 4 do do.

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(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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CORDAGE,

OAKUM,

AND

TWINES, in every variety.

Call or send for Circular. [apr19-6

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding steadily at this point with—as near as we could make out, the marks being obscured by ice—four feet in the channel. The weather continues cold and cloudy, and the Monongahela is putting out considerable floating ice. The Allegheny river is completely frozen over.

The Glasgow succeeded in working her way up from Rochester; she left there on Sunday night. Her officers report that Brunot is still obstructed with coal barges, and that she had to be worked through with the assistance of a line.

Private advices received yesterday report that the Leclaire No. 7 sunk on Sunday near Brandenburg, Kentucky, and is supposed to be a total loss. She is insured in this city for $10,000. She was owned by Capt. J. G. Saint and others, of this city, and had loaded at Cincinnati, we believe, for Nashville. No further particulars.

An Upper Mississippi paper remarks: "The present autumn and winter, so far, much resembles that of 1845. It continued dry all through December, but on the first day of January snow fell to considerable depth, and we had weeks of good sleighing. The winter before that the Mississippi did not close at all."

The Mississippi was four inches lower at Quincy, Illinois, than has ever been known before.

The steamship City of Paris recently made the quickest passage yet, across the Atlantic Ocean, dropping anchor at quarantine, New York, at 4:16 p.m., November 28th—just eight days and four minutes from Queenstown, Ireland. November 28th she scored 304 miles in twenty-four hours—an average of 15 1-6 miles an hour.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of a recent date says: "Our landing was bounded yesterday by the arrival of the splendid Wauzania, Captain Nimick, from Cincinnati. She have visited many steamers, but can truly state that we have never seen such a combination of neatness and sensibility as can be found on this craft. Every department is so admirably arranged that a master hand must have been called into requisition in the construction of this admirable taste. The Wauzania is now loading for Pittsburgh, and on the night draft, will go through without reshipping." (Capt. Nimick must have been "swelling up" the *Crescent* City.)

New Route for Cotton.—The New Orleans *Times* has the following:

The steamer Jno Kilgour left yesterday afternoon for Memphis. A portion of her cargo consisted of one hundred bales of cotton. The cotton is shipped to Cairo, thence by the Illinois Central to Chicago. The shipper's intention is that it shall be landed at its destination in ten days.

The same paper has the following: The destination in ten days.

numerous friends of James F. Pendergrast will be pained to learn that from a fall on the pavement on Thursday, December 5th, Mr. Pendergrast, for many years engaged in the capacity of discharging freight at the wharf, had won the confidence of all who engaged him, and his loss will be severely felt by many friends as a member of his trustworthiness as a clerk. His remains were followed to the tomb on Friday by the members of Hope Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and a large number of friends. Mr. Pendergrast was a native of Kentucky, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

St. Louis, December 13.—The cause of the sudden and rapid decline here, and for many miles above, was a large jam of ice in the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa. The river at Keokuk fell three feet from Sunday evening to Monday at noon. Hopes are now coming down the Missouri are having lamentable difficulties to contend with. The obstruction is constant, and comes along leaking; another double ice gorge and another will require to do the same. The distillers are suspending operation of boats. Huntsville leave to-morrow for New Orleans. Only one boat is advertised to leave to-day, the packet Bart Memphis. Only 25 inches of water are reported between Quincy and Lagrande last evening.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Friday, says: Yesterday the price of Pittsburgh coal declined at retail to $10 per load of 25 bushels, but the advance to $12 was quickly restored to as immediate rise, holders put prices up again in the evening. The cost of the Canalton and Hawesville coal delivered to dealers will be between $9 and $10 per load of 25 bushels.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: The boats engaged in the New Orleans are having a lively time. The regulations for a trip average $7,000, and on the present stage of water their ree lpts on leaving cannot exceed $5000, and in many instances are considerably less. With good luck they may manage to pick up a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars on the passage, but the chances are against them for the up trip, to come out even. It is seldom they can get a thousand dollars freight, and losses have been made within the past few weeks, and the prospects for the future are gloomy.

We extract the following items from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday:

The Fire Ring, formerly called the Allens Mill, was burned yesterday morning. Mr. Esq., to Jacob Fricker, Jr., for $2,000. Mr. Fricker is the present member of the City Council from the 4th ward. He has decided to take out the petroleum apparatus which was in the building, and will erect a new mill to substitute the ordinary coal furnaces. When this change is completed, she will make a trip to Portsmouth.

The J. N. McCullough has abandoned the Louisville trade to the Ameres. The latter boat is now under the command of Capt. Saint, departed for Clarksville, on the Cumberland river. She was built at Clarksville, Tennessee, last year, and has a barge, also drawing three feet. Her pilots are Thomas Allen and Thomas Kinkaver; S Fahnestock, 75 extra iron hoops; Rhey, Whinney & Co, 42 pcs sleigh stuff, 30 bdls felloes; J Lautner, 2 bxs tools; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 6 do do; E Morgan & Co, 5 do do; Wood, Metcalf & Co, 1 do do; Wm Hunter, 1 bag and 1 Dickey & Co, lot s boards; F Sellers & Co, 57 tes lard; R Robinson & Co, 2 bbls dry apples; Isabella Dubois, 1 bx do do; W Tabor, 1 car corn; H Schneibach, 1 do millfeed.

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Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 16.—Flour quiet at $6,50@9,00 for spring extras. Wheat opened strong with No. 2 3c higher; subsequently declined and the advance was lost; sales of No. 1 at $1,92@1,93, No. 2 at $1,84@1,87½; closing quiet at $1,84 for No. 2. Corn moderately active and 2c higher, closing at 80c for No. 2 and 84c for new. Oats steady and firm at 56@56½c. Rye unsettled, closing at $1,40 for No. 1 and $1,45 for No. 2. Barley nothing doing. Mess Pork 25c lower at $20 cash. Lard quiet and steady at 12@12½c for kettle rendered, 11½c for steam. English Meats neglected and nominal at Saturday's quotations. Bulk Meats dull at 7½c for shoulders. Green Meats moderately active at 10¼@10½c for Hams and 9½c for Shoulders; quotations unchanged. Hogs active at $7,30@7,35 for light lots, at $7,75@7,80 for lots weighing over 250 pounds. Receipts—4,000 bbls flour, 6,000 bus wheat, 18,000 bus corn, 7,000 bus oats. Shipments—900 bbls flour, 2,500 bus wheat, 9,000 bus corn.

St. Louis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Tobacco easier but not lower. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour—In the absence of shipping facilities the demand is entirely local; spring double extra, $8,25; treble extra to fancy, $11,50@ $13. Wheat—The demand is light, with small sales; prime and choice fall, $2,65@2,75; choice Illinois spring, brought, $2,35. Oats held higher at 50@51c. Corn, $1,20@1,30. Mess pork, $20,25. Bacon—clear sides, 16½c; shoulders, 10½c. Round lots of mess pork were offered at $20. Hogs—the supply is large and the market flat; prices fudged at $7,30@7,40. Receipts—5,000 bush flour, 7,000 bush wheat; 4,000 bush corn; 1000 bush oats; 770 bush barley; 6,300 head hogs.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—Flour market quiet and unchanged, but firm. Wheat firmer at $1,90@11,50; do red at $11,50@12,50; do white at $12@14,50. Wheat quiet but closed firmer at $1,90@1,91 for No. 1 red winter; $1,84@1,85 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring on spot in car lots at $1,84@1,90. Corn in fair demand for new at $1,01@1,02; old nominal at $1,20@1,25. Oats in active inquiry. Oats in fair request at 46@46½c for No. 1 State from store. Rye firm at $1,40 for car lots. The demand for State and western Barley is firm at $1,70@1,75 for No. 1 State and Canada. There is more inquiry for Petroleum, and the market is firmer at 40@40½c; bonded nominal at 29@30c.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat 3c better; sales of white Michigan at $2,75; amber, $2,65, and for the future. Corn 2c better; old a shade better, new opened 4c and closed 3c better; sales of old at $1,06; new, $1,01@ $1,05. Oats unchanged. Rye firmer at $1,40. Barley—Sales of No 1 at $1,40; No 2 at $1,38. Barley, $1,36 for State. Dressed hogs at 8@8½c.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, December 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee club $2,15; No 2 spring $1,98. Corn dull and lower; sales of No 1 at 90c; No 2 at 87½c. Oats dull; sales of No 1 at 57c; No 2 at 51½c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and unchanged. Canal firm. Provisions quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Flour very dull for western. Extra family $8,50@9,75; $10,75@ 14,00. Wheat dull; Red at $2,45@2,50. Corn advancing; new western yellow at $1,33; old, $1,20. Oats unchanged. Petroleum dull; Crude 16c; Refined 32 bond, 33½@34c. Whiskey nominal.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton 13½c, and tendency upward. Corn, 80@90c. Hay, $25. Oats, 75@80c. Pork $23,00@23,50. Shoulders, 10½c. Clear Sides, 15½@16c. Lard 15½@16½c. Flour firm but unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.: December 16—Nimick & Co, 16 cases pig iron; Woods, Scott & Co, 4 do do; Bryce, Walker & Co, 2 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 do iron ore; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour, 150 bags shorts; Shoonard & Bro, 228 do flour; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 box files, 1 bbl steel; D Lyon & Co, 1 do rye; J R Murdock, 50 flower pots, J S Negley, 3 cks do; Reed, Graff & Dull, 1 pattern; H L Fahnestock & Co, 3 bxs hardware, 1 cask snapjs; Bell, Thompson & Co, 1 bx hardware; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 24 bgs nuts; Spencer & McKay, 104 cks barley; J Shellaberger, 1 car stoneware; Hay & Co, 2 bxs hardware; W Weise, 1 do sundries; Bryce, Walker & Co, 3 bbls cullets; S Rodenheimer, 1 bx glassware; J Sellers & Co, 10 do do; Jacob & Bro, 113 bbls paper; J Chanson & Son, 79 bxs glass; T S Dilworth & Co, 3 do do; Lloyd, Supplee & Greeg, 4 cks s w sour; Voigt & Co, 5 d bags; Dilworth, Bro & Co, 1 do do; A D Kraft, 5 bbls crude oil; Ed Dehaven, 1 do do; Hay & Bisch, 1 do do; Spang & Chalfant, 2 do do; J Harper & Sons, 4 do do.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.: December 16.—J Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; Lea & Mills & Co, 100 do do; Hussey, Bell & Co, 4 do do; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 16 do do; Pitts Paper Manf Co, 5 bdls paper; Seybourne & Vokaug, 5 bbls rye flour; Lorenz & Wiseman, 2 bxs glassware; J Bell, 74 trunk strips; Bell & Hazlett, 1 bx dry apples, 1 case race, 1 firkin and 2 bxs butter; J H Houston, 1 bag and of 500 sacks, at $12,25@13,50; the contrary of 6 do do; Mathews, 10 do brooms; Pettit & Newlin, 1 bg lard; Camp & Frazey, 3 bbls apples, 2 pkgs butter; Lea & Beaird, 2 Gazes, delivery to-day; Hay & Kyle, 1 firkin butter; G A Kelly, 2 bbls japan ware; S Fahnestock, 75 extra iron hoops; Rhey, Whinney & Co, 42 pcs sleigh stuff, 30 bdls felloes; J Lautner, 2 bxs tools; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 6 do do; E Morgan & Co, 5 do do; Wood, Metcalf & Co, 1 do do; Wm Hunter, 1 bag and 1 Dickey & Co, lot s boards; F Sellers & Co, 57 tes lard; R Robinson & Co, 2 bbls dry apples; Isabella Dubois, 1 bx do do; W Tabor, 1 car corn; H Schneibach, 1 do millfeed.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 16.—Parker Mill, Allegheny, 200 bbls lumber; Nimick & Co, 1324 blooms; J & W Fairley, 24 sks rye; A B Floyd, 50 bbls oil; Jas A Son, 1 car iron; J A Seaman, 4 bbls and 20 boxes Havana, at 11¾@12c. Molasses nominal—Sugar House 31@32c; Muscovado 28@29c for crude and 35c for refined bonded. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and $3 lower; sales of 200 bbls at $20,50@21 for mess, closing at $21,10 regular; $18@18,50 for prime, and $19,25@20 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales of 125 bbls; market unchanged. Beef Hams steady; sales of 170 bbls, at $30@32. Bacon dull. Hams steady; sales of 100 pkgs, at 20½c for shoulders and 12@13½c for hams. Dressed Hogs opened steady and closed lower, at 9½c for western and 9¾@10c for city. Lard dull and drooping; sales of 400 bbls at 12½@ 13c; small lots 13½@14c. Butter steady, at 29@